THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

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☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, afid at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Dickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.
MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.
All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855. No. 22

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 8000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUDON'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* over displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE. WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 87—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARES & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 87—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.
JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. B. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOTT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', } of Raleigh;
JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.
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WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
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WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUDEN'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different styles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the Northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we f

THE DECAY OF RELIGION.

The French revolution, which began in 1798, and convulsed France for more than ten years with its alternate horrors, wholesome and healthy as were some of its results, left to posterity a volume full of grave and impressive lessons. Let us take the page that records the combined assault upon the Catholic church, and let us trace that assault to its startling and bloody results. We are forcibly reminded, while pursuing this record of human impiety and shame, of the thrilling and impressive passage in the speech of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 10th of January, which we quote as follows:

"To the warnings expressed here, and the nervous apprehensions expressed abroad, that the prevalence of the Catholic religion will be dangerous to the country, I have only to say that we of this country are in no danger from Catholicity, Episcopacy, Calvinism, Lutheranism, or other forms of Christianity. Sir, Christianity in any form is better than Infidelity and Atheism. And Atheism is now at work, as it ever has been busy, against the Christian faith and Christian prohibition. It assails the Roman Catholic first, because that creed is more extensive; and without considering the evil which each is doing to religion, Christian men are yielding themselves, unconsciously, co-workers with Infidelity by their active hostility to each other.

If this country is to fall by any other means than ordinary decay or local convulsions, it is not Christianity, not the Cristianity of Geneva, Rome, Scotland, or England, that will produce the ruin. The mischief will be wrought by Infidelity—sapping first the confidence of the people in each other, undermining the foundations of Christian charity, breaking the bonds of social life, relaxing the ties of moral obligations, setting creeds in hostile attitudes, till there is nothing left for hostility, and bringing down the whole scheme of domestic, social, and political life to the plans an ends of solialists and atheists, who laugh at the existence of a God, and seek their triumphs in the obliteration of the doctrines and teachings of Christ."

It was when the clergy deserted their vocation, and took part in the bitter controversies of those bloody days and nights, that the image of a just and forgiving God faded away from the minds of the French people. It was when abandoned demagogues, reeking with the fumes of midnight and secret cabals, and reeling under the weight of shame, sought and succeeded in putting down a prevailing sect, that Infidelity, with all its train of evils, and all its concourse of crimes, social and political, reared its hideous front. The accomplished historian, Allison, speaks of this period of the French revolution as follows:

"The services of religion were now universally abandoned. The pulpits were deserted throughout the revolutionary districts; baptisms ceased; the burial service was no longer heard; the sick received no communion; the dying no consolation. The village bells were silent. Sunday was obliterated. Infancy entered the world without a blessing; age quitted without a hope!"

It is instructive to follow, step by step, the course of the people of France as they advanced to the climax of infidelity. The proscription of the clergy was inaugurated and signalized by the most monstrous avowals and the most scandalous orgies. Let us quote the words of Thiers:

"This example once given, it was no difficult matter to excite all the sections of Paris and all the communes of the republic to follow it. The sections soon met, and came one after another to declare that they renounced the errors of superstition, and that they acknowled no other worship than that of reason. The section of L'Homme-Arme declared that it acknowled no other worship than that of truth and reason, no other fanaticism than that of liberty and equality, no other doctrine than that of fraternity and of the republican laws decreed since the 31st of May, 1793. The section of La Reunion intimated that it would make a bonfire of all the confessionals and of all the books used by the Catholics, and that it would shut up the church of St. Mary. That of William Tell renounced forever the worship of error and imposture. That of Mutuas Scævola abjured the Catholic rellgion, and declared that next Decade it should celebrate at the high altar of St. Sulpice the inauguration of the busts of Marat, Lepelletier, and Mutius Scævola; that of Les Piques that it would adore no other God than the God of Liberty and Equality; and that of the Arsenal also renounced the Catholic religion.

Thus the sections, taking the initiative, abjured the Catholic faith as the established religion, and seized its edifices and its treasures as pertaining to the communal domains. The deputies on mission in the departments had already incited a great number of communes to seize the moveable property of the churches, which, they said, was not necessary for religion, and which, moreover, like all public property, belonged to the State, and might, therefore, be applied to its wants. Fouche had sent several chests of plate from the department of the Allier. A greater quantity had arrived from other departments. This example, followed in Paris and the environs, soon brought piles of wealth to the bar of the Convention. All the churches were stripped, and the communes sent deputations with the gold and silver accumulated in the shrines of saints, or in places consecrated by ancient devotion. They went in procession to the Convention, and the rabble, indulging their fondness for the burlesque, caricatured in the most ludicrous manner the ceremonies of religion, and took as much delight in profaning, as they had formerly done in celebrating them. Men, wearing surplices and copes, came singing Hallelujahs and dancing the Carmagnole to the bar of the Convention; there they deposited the host, the boxes in which it was kept, and the statutes of gold and silver; they made burlesque speeches, and sometimes addressed the most singular apostrophes to the saints themselves. 'O you!' exclaimed a deputation from St. Denis, 'O you, instruments of fanaticism, blessed saints of all kinds, be at length patriots, rise *en masse*, serve the country by going to the mint to be melted, and give us in this world that felicity which you wanted to obtain for us in the other!' These scenes of merriment were followed all at once by scenes of reverence and devotion. The same persons who trampled under foot the saints of Christianity bore an awning, the curtains were thrown back, and, pointing to the busts of Marat and Lepelletier. 'These,' said they, 'are not gods made by men, but the images of worthy citizens assassinated by the slaves of kings.' They then filed off before the Convention, again singing Hallelujahs and dancing the Cormagnole; carried the rich spoils of the altars to the mint, and placed the revered busts of Marat and Lepelletier in the churches, which thenceforth became the temples of a new worship.

At the requisition of Chaumette, it was resolved that the metropolitan church of Notre Dame should be converted into a republican edifice, called the *Temple of Reason*. A festival was instituted for all the Decades, to supersede the Catholic ceremonies of Sunday. The mayor, the municipal officers, the public functionaries, repaired to the Temple of Reason, where they read the declaration of the rights of man and the constitutional act, analyzed the news from the armies, and related the brilliant actions which had been performed during the decade. A *mouth of truth*, resembling the mouths of denunciation which formerly existed at Venice, was placed in the Temple of Reason, to receive *opinions, censures, advice*, that might be useful to the public. These letters were examined and read every Decadi; a moral discourse was delivered, after which pieces of music were performed, and the ceremonies concluded with the singing of republican hymns. There were in the temple two tribunes—one for aged men, the other for pregnant women—with these inscriptions: *Respect for old age—respect and attention for pregnant women.*

"The first festival of Reason was held with pomp on the 55th of Brumaire, (the 10th of November.) It was attended by all the sections, together with the constituted authorities. A young woman represented the Goddess of Reason. She was the wife of Momoro, the printer, one of the friends of Vincent, Ronsin, Chaumette, Hebert, and the like. She was dressed in a white drapery; a mantle of azure blue hung from her shoulders; her flowing hair was covered with the cap of liberty. She sat upon an antique seat, intwined with ivy, and borne by four citizens. Young girls dressed in white, and crowned with roses, preceeded and followed the goddess. Then came the busts of Lepelletier and Marat, musicians, troops, and all the armed sections. Speeches were delivered, and hymns sung in the Temple of Reason; they then proceeded to the Convention, and Chaumette spoke in these terms:

"Legislators: Fanaticism has given way to reason. Its bleared eyes could not endure the brilliancy of the light. This day an immense concourse has assembled beneath those Gothic vaults, which for the first time re-echoed the truth. There the French have celebrated the only true worship—that of Liberty, that of Reason. There have we formed wishes for the prosperity of the arms of the republic. There we have abandoned inanimate idols for reason — for that animated image, the master-piece of nature."

"As he uttered these words, Chaumette pointed to the living Goddess of Reason. The young and beautiful woman descended from her seat, and went up to the President, who gave her the fraternal kiss, amidst universal bravos and the shouts of the Republic forever! Reason forever! Down with fanaticism! The Convention, which had not yet taken any part in these representations, was hurried away, and obliged to follow the procession, which returned to the temple of Reason, and there sang a patriotic hymn. An important piece of intelligence—that of the retaking of Noirmoutier from Charette—increased the general joy, and furnished a more real motive for it than the abolition of fanaticism.

"It is impossible to view with any other feeling than disgust these scenes without devotion, without sincerity, exhibited by a nation which changed its worship without comprehanding either the old system or that which they substituted for it. When is the populace sincere? When is it capable of comprehending the dogmas which was given to it to believe? What does it in general want? Large assemblages, which gratify its fondness for public meetings; symbolic spectacles, which incessantly remind it of a power superior to its own; lastly, festivals in which homage is paid to those who have made the nearest approach to the good, the fair, the great—in short, temples, ceremonies and saints. Here were temples, Reason, Marat, and Lepelletier! It was assembled, it adored a mysterious power, it celeorated those two men. All its wants were satisfied, and it gave way to them on this occasion no otherwise than it always gives way.

"If, then, we survey the State of France at this period, we shall see that never were more restraints imposed at once on the inert and patient part of the population on which political experiments are made. People dared no longer express any opinion. They were afraid to visit their friends, lest they might be compromised with them, and lose liberty and even life. A hundred thousand arrests and some hundreds of condemnations rendered imprisonment and the scaffold ever present to the minds of twenty-five millions of French. They had to bear heavy taxes. If, by a perfectly arbitrary classification, they are placed on the list of the rich, they lost for that year a portion of their income. Sometimes, at the requisition of a representative of some agent or other, they were obliged to give up their crops, or their most valuable effects in gold and silver. They durst no longer display any luxury, or indulge in noisy pleasures. They were no longer permitted to use metallic money, but obliged to take and give a depreciated paper, with which it was difficult to procure such things as they needed. They were forced, if shop-keepers, to sell at a fictitious pride; if buyers, to put up with the worst commodities, because the best shunned the *maximum* and the assignats; sometimes, indeed, they had to do without either, because good and bad were alike concealed. They had but one sort of black bread, common to the rich as to the poor, for which they were obliged to contend at the doors of the bakers, after waiting for several houre. Lastly, the names of the weights and measures, the names of the months and days were changed; there were but three Sundays instead of four; and the women and the aged men were deprived of those religious ceremonies which they had accustomed to attend all their lives.

"Never had power overthrown with greater violence the habits of a people. To threaten all lives, to decimate all fortunes, to fix compulsory the standard of the exchanges, to give new names to all things, to abolish the ceremonies of religion, is indisputably the most atrocious of tyrannies, if we do not take into accouht the danger of the State, the inevitable crisis of commerce, and the spirit of system inseparable from the spirit of innovation."

The events of the last two years have shown that a large number of the American clergy, whether in imitation of the French movement we do not assume to say, have obandoned or neglected their sacred functions for the purpose of meddlidg in politics. Their assault upon the Nebraska bill is within the recollection of all. Then we had many of them advocating temperance as a political idea; and now we see the great body enlisting in the ranks of a party pledged to the proscription of the foreigner, to the disfranchisement of the adopted citizens, to an inexorable warfare upon all members of the Catholic Church, and to the fulfilment of the obligations and oaths of a secret political society. When the pulpit is not deserted for the arena of party and the halls of legislation, it is dsecrated by noisy and acrimonious harangues. The direct and immediate consequence is, that many of the most flourishing congregations have either been broken up, or else converted into societies where political passions reign supreme. The democrats who belong to the churches presided over and ministered to by political clergymen, in many cases publicly leave their pews and indignantly sever their connexion with all such teachers of dissension and malignity. More than one liberal and sensitive citizen, whose heart beats with fraternal affection for his political opponent, and who has not yet learned to despise his neighbor for his religion, rather than sit under the impassioned abuse of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, or the adopted citizen who has lived respected in his vicinity for years of usefulness, will prefer the alternative of leaving a congregation in which he has spent many a happy Sabbath day, and of seeking consolation in other quarters. Nor do these malicious preachers pay any attention to such demonstrations. They seem to exult in the idea that they hold the whole country in the hollow of their hands. They think the candidates for the presidency, candidates for congress, for governorships, and for all other offices, are their abject slaves; and they aspire to rule with all the intolerance and venom which they have so angrily and so often denounced in others. Nay, not content with this, they are taking the arena for themselves. Sixty of these political ministers are now members of the legislature of Massachusetts. A goodly number is also to be found in the legislature of Pennsylvania. A Universalist preacher is a candidate for governor in New Hampshire. Quite a number of ministers of the Gospel have been chosen to the new Congress; and in Pennsylvania it is notorious that there is quite a collection of white cravats bowing and intriguing to get their brother, a Mr. Tiffany, of the Methodist persuason, elected to the United States.

Thus, after sowing the seeds of hatred between the North and the South—after aiding to divide happy congregations, first on the subject of slavery, then on the subject of the naturalizatien laws, and finally in waging a cruel crusade upon the Catholic church—these clerical leaders turn about to take care of their own selfish interests; crowning the act of deserting religion for politics by mingling in the struggle for official station. Whether they desire to follow the example of the French fanatics or not we do not know; but certain it is, that they seem to have had some such original in their mind's eye. Certain it is, that if ever religion decays or dies on these shores, it will be because our spirtual teachers have, like those of other lands, forgotten and forfeited their high and holy calling. No nation can boast of a pure and undefiled religious sentiment—and without such a sentiment in the hearts of the people consistently practised upon by them, no nation can be really free—unless that sentiment is the fruit of a broad and universal toleration of opinion, a respect for those who differ from us, and an earnest and fervent attachment to those lessons of charity, love, and good will among men, taught and practised by our common Redeemer. The profession is nothing, if it is not crowned with works. Men may talk religion, but so long as they act the politican and traduce all those who do not worship at the shrines where they kneel themselves, their words are dross, and their intentions evil.

Another feature in the present crusade against a single Christian creed is strikingly similar is one of the influence that stimulated French hostility in the same direction—we allude to the fact that many of the most reckless and abandoned adventurers in the community are now in favor of the new secret society, and among the loudest howlers against the Catholic religion. So was it during the French revolution. Our Angel Gabriel, an Englishman, answers well to and is a good likeness of, that Anacharsis Cloozt, a Prussian, who began his assaults upon Catholicity in France, and finally landed a whole nation in the arms of infidelity. The extract from Theirs will show how far in other respects the similitude may be carried. In both cases Christian ministers deserted their pulpits for polities; in both they branded all who dissented from them; and though in France the prison and the scaffold did their work upon such offenders, in the United States they are deprived of the right to hold office by a secret inquisition, or denied the right of suffrage, which had been offered to the oppressed of all nations by the patriots of the revolution; and this because of the accident of birth or the crime of a conscientious belief! God, in His infinite mercy, protect us from fulfilling the doom that followed the zealots who hunted down the Catholics of France! Our beloved country has suffered enough before the nations of the earth in being held responsible for the deeds of frantic demagogues and ambitious priests. Let the cup of infidelity pass from her now and forever.

There is another stern and truthful lesson taught by this era of the French revolution, which cannot be too profoundly studied. FRENCH PROSCRIPTION FAILED TO DESTROY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH! First, we see that infidelity rose upon the ruins of that Church, and finally, that when infidelity fell, Catholicity grew great and strong. From that moment it continued to advance. Its votaries increased as the recollection of their sufferings in the revolution were descanted upon. Napoleon took the persecuted creed under his imperial care. Each succeeding monarch and every succeeding change in the ruler added to its power. And now we behold the bayonets of France protecting the Pope of Rome from the efforts of his own people, and Protestant Europe submitting to the act! Such may be called one of the results of a persecuted faith, a proscribed people, and an infatuated combination of one class of religionists to put down another! Such, in a word, was the result of know-nothingism sixty years ago!

We are a Protestant—born and bred a Protestant. We discuss this question, keeping its religious aspects quite out of view. We plead for a cause higher than the cause of doctrinaires—we plead for our country. We reproduce the errors of other days as warnings for the present. We recall the history of the French revolution, not to mourn over the decay of Catholicity, but the growth of infidelity as a result of religious proscription. We point to the excesses of the French clergy and their French followers to show that the same excesses may be followed by the same cruelties and the same degradations, if even they are imitated on these shores. Let us be admonished in time. No religion, no creed, no party, however absurd, can be extinguished by persecution. All history proves this. Catholicity could not crush Luther, but enabled him still further to extend his magical influence. Cromwell made converts, it is true, but he also made the faith he proscribed stronger than ever. Cranmer and his associates did not die in vain. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." This is the lesson of impartial history, and it is right that we should recall and reproduce it whenever fanaticism, in the hour of blind success, and blinder infatuation, would lay violent hands upon rights that come from God, and not from man. THE DECAY OF RELIGION IS THE AVENGING RESULT WHENEVER MEN USURP THE ATTRIBUTE OF PUNISHING THE EXERCISE OF A CONSCIENTIOUS BELIEF, OR OF DECIDING BETWEEN THEIR FELLOW-CREATURES AND THE DEITY.

Washington Union.

REMARKS OF MR. SETTLE,

OF ROCKINGHAM,

Delivered in the House of Commons, Feb. 1, 1855, *on the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad.*

Mr. Settle said, it was not his intention before entering the Hall this evening to say one word on the bill now under consideration. He had made up his mind to leave its fate in other and abler hands, but after listening to the remarks of the gentleman from Bertie, he felt called upon to say a few words in defence of a measure in which he and those whom he had the honor in part to represent felt so deep an interest.

The gentleman from Bertie had argued the question as if Granville alone was interested in this project. Granville it was true was interested, but not so much so as Person, Caswell, Rockingham or Stokes. Those were large and wealthy counties, and in addition to the agricultural resources, which had been so well described by the gentleman from Granville, they contained mineral wealth which no other State in the Union would suffer to lie buried in the earth. The coal fields of Rockingham and Stokes are as extensive as those in Chatham, and the quality of the coal will compare farvorably with that or any other coal. All he wanted was that these mines might be introduced to market, and this Road was the only hope at present of developing the resources of that much neglected country. So far as Rockingham was concerned she had very strong claims. Before the State had any regular Railroad policy, here citizens came here and asked for a naked charter to construct a road from Charlotte in this State to Danville in Virginia. She did not ask the State for one dime. This road would have answered the purposes of his County, but they were told they should not build their own road, because it might be injurious to another road which the State intended building. His people bowed as gracefully as possible under the circumstances, and some of them actually took stock in this road, which had killed them off so effectually. They now come and ask for a naked charter from Greensborough to Danville, but this proposition meets with no favor, and since the State will not allow them the poor prviledge of building their own roads in certain localities, he thought it nothing but justice that she should assist them in constructing a road which could not possibly injure the State, but on the other hand gave every promise of paying a handsome profit.

It was a miserable policy to kill off one section of the State in order to foster another. If Rockingham County had only been permitted to build Railroads, the value of her lands would have been increased at least five hundred per cent within the last six years. As it was Person, Caswell, Rockingham, and Stokes were amongst the largest tax paying counties in the State and of course had contributed largely in carrying out every scheme in which the State had engaged, and yet they had never received one dime from the poblic treasury. They are shut out from markets and the world. They have acted liberlly towards other sections and are willing to do justice to all, but they do not want to vote for every thing and get nothing. He said if this road was built the coal and all the products of the finest country in North Carolina would be emptied into the town of Henderson, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. It would then have a choice of markets, it could go to Virginia or to our North Carolina towns. He could not believe that gentlemen from Wilmington and Beaufort would desire the trade if they could not make it to the interest of the producer to go there. If they can afford to give such prices as will induce the producer to go to their towns of course they will get the trade; if they cannot, they ought not to desire or expect it. Build as many roads as possible and open as many markets; free trade is right in principle and will eventually be acted upon. It is a principle that will stand the test of time, and gentlemen will sooner or later have to give into it. As the State had gone into other works upon the two-thirds principle, he thought it reasonable and just that she should treat all alike, and he hoped that his section was not to be left out while the State was distributing her bounties.

POLITICAL PARSONS. The Pennsylvanian says: "From all quarters of the Union we hear of parsons quitting the pulpit to dabble in the stagnant pool of politics," and adds: "A political clergyman is the devil's own vicegerent, and will doubtless receive a proper reward from a generous Master, who, upon one occasion, attempted to give away the whole world, when not one inch of ground belonged to him."

We will not undertake to say whether at the present time the ministry is over-crowded or the laity have failed to present their usual number of candidates for office; but since the advent of know-nothingism, the fact is as palpable as it is lamentable that too many of the clergy are more inclined to consult the views of nominating councils than the spiritual interests of their flocks.

PRICES OF LAND IN KANSAS. A letter from Kansas says, in the counties on the Missouri river adjoining Kansas, land is worth from $10 to $50 per acre. In Platte county, within fifteen miles of Western, it cannot be bought for less than $25, while much of it will bring $50 an acre.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors of the Standard:

In the Register of the 10th January I notice a letter signed "R," in reply to the very able letter recently written against "Know-Nothingism" by Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, now the Democratic candidate of that State for Governor. This letter-writer "R," is said to be the identical Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, a Senator in the State Legislature from the County of Hertford. This is the second of a series intended to defend the secret political organization of "Know-Nothingism," against the just and powerful assault of Mr. Wise; and you will permit me to say that this effort of Mr. R's. is not less remarkable for its boldness of advocacy than for its novelty of argument. Perhaps, however, it is meet that Mr. Rayner should advocate and defend this new order, since his name has been suggested by some of the friends of that order for the Presidency—a suggestion, I may remark, in fine keeping with another suggestion I have heard of—the name of Jacob Mordecai for Congress in this District. Mr. Rayner too, knows that other distinguished aspirants for that exalted station have been putting in their bids, and he, therefore, deems it very important, perhaps, that he should thus early, on the slightest opportunity make his bid, and by warmly espousing the cause of "Know Nothingism" place that order under superior obligations to himself. Perhaps, too, he desires to insinuate himself into that order for the purpose of gaining sufficient influence to verify his remarkable asseveration two years ago, "that those who had pursued him with a malignity unparalelled SHOULD YET FEEL HIM if life lasted." That these remarkable letters, written under such circumstances, will place him in the foreground for the Presidency, of Fillmore, Clayton, Houston and others, no doubt Mr. R. feels very certain. To insure his success he enters directly into the defence of the *organization* as a secret one, as well as of its remarkable political principles, a thing hitherto not undertaken by any one that I have seen, publicly. Certainly such a course ought to entitle him to the favor of the order, if they have a spark of gratitude among them. Mr. Clayton undertook some time ago a defence of their principles, and showed them to be as purely federal as ever emanated from John Adams; but Mr. Rayner has gone a bowshot beyond him, and, we may, therefore, set it down as certain that he expects success.

Mr. Rayner in his second letter, now under consideration, intimates that by the course of argument adopted by Mr. Wise, to wit: that we, being the descendants of foreigners, ought not in justice to be too proscriptive of foreigners, he would make out the Barons who extorted the Great Charter from King John a set of quasi foreigners whose ancestors had come over with the conqueror only one century before." Why this reference to Magna Charta extorted at Runnimede I am really at a loss to perceive. According to my humble opinion, if they were "a set of quasi foreigners," then are foreigners pretty safe individuals to protect the liberties of their adopted country, and therefore, much more worthy of confidence than Mr. R. seems willing to admit in the other portions of his defence. Does not Mr. Rayner know that Magna Charta is looked upon by Englishmen as the great bulwark of English liberty?

Perhaps, however, it is so. Perhaps they were a sort of "quasi foreigners," but if so quasi foreigners were at least in that instance quite tenacious of the liberties of their country. And if the "history of facts" prove that "quasi foreigners," as Mr. R. terms those who have been removed a hundred years from foreign ancestry, are so tenacious of their liberties as the English Barons showed themselves to be, is it not an argument by inference at least that adopted citizens are worthy of confidence? It strikes me very forcibly that it is, and I believe the inference is just, and verified by the facts of history. I am, therefore, willing to admit that the Barons who extorted Magna Charta from King John were quasi foreigners, and think that it makes against Mr. R's. argument in the main in defence of his order. Why then, this reference to it by Mr. R., and the assertion that they were "quasi foreigners?" Perhaps Mr. R. intended it as a precedent to show that the American people, notwithstanding their ancestors were foreign born, have the power to exercise the proscriptive right for which he contends, as well as the English Barons to extort Magna Charta. That they have the physical power is unquestioned, but that they have the moral right under the circumstances that surround us in every stage of our existence as an independent power, is quite a different question.

For the vindication of history, however, permit me, gentlemen, to remind Mr. R. that it is not a settled fact of history that the English Barons were of foreign ancestry. According to Mr. Hume they were. But Mr. Blackstone has left a different impression on the minds of his readers in his learned chapter on the Feudal system. Hear him on the 40th page of his commentaries, 2d book. "And though the time of this great revolution in our landed property cannot be ascertained with exactness, yet there are some circumstances that may lead us to a probable conjecture concerning it. For we learn from the Saxon Chronicle that in the nineteenth year of King William's reign an invasion was apprehended from Denmark, and the military constitution of the Saxons being then laid aside, and no other introduced in its stead, the kingdom was wholly defenceless; which occasioned the King to bring over a large army of Normans and Britons, who were quartered upon every landholder and greatly oppressed the people. This apparent weakness, together with the grievances occasioned by a foreign force, might cooperate with the King's remonstrances, and the better incline the nobility to listen to his proposals for putting them in a position of defence. For as soon as the danger was over, the King held a great council to inquire into the state of the nation; the immediate consequence of which was the compiling of the great survey called domesday-book, which was finished in the next year; and in the latter end of that very year the King was attended by all his nobility at Sarum, when all the principal landholders submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, became the King's vassals and did homage and fealty to his person." These landholders were the English Barons, and we may safely conclude, if this account be correct, that they were the ancestors of the Barons who extorted Magna Charta from King John, for Mr. Blackstone says that the Feudal system was introduced by the old English landholders acquiescing generally in its introduction. With this view Mr. R's precedent then falls.

Mr. R's. reference to the Israelites, I think quite unfortunate for one contending for the proscription of foreigners, for however stringent their laws may have been against the influence of foreign nations over them as a nation, their laws certainly inculcated the utmost kindness towards foreigners settling among them, and clothed them even with the rights of citizenship. As an evidence of the correctness of this opinion I cite the following passages from the Bible: "Also thou shalt not oppress a stranger, for ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."—Exodus, 23d chap. 9th verse. "If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God."—Leviticus, 19th chapt. 33d and 24th verses. That the word "stranger" is here used as a synonimous term with that of foreigner there can be no doubt. That this Know Nothing pet of Mr. Rayner's is merely a trick to beat up recruits for the old federal whig party is evident, and that democrats cherishing a love for their imperishable principles should avoid it, is equally clear. A.

A dark-eyed, bright-looking boy engaged in selling our paper in the streets interested us recently by his display of tact and energy, and we inquired of him concerning his profits, savings, and prospects. He detailed his operations with the distinctness and clearness of a business man. He is about twelve years old, and has been in the streets selling papers near three years. He has been very industrious, always on the alert, selling morning and evening city papers and some popular sheets printed elsewhere, and had actually *saved of his own earnings five hundred dollars, which is locked up in one of the suspended banks.* This shows what may be accomplished by a keen, persevering boy.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

And it also shows what can be accomplished by a keen, persevering banker.

The number of Christian Jews, in the world is estimated at fifteen thousand.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1855.

Mr. Walker introduced a memorial, accompanied by a bill to prohibit the trading with slaves in the county of Mecklenburg. Referred.

Mr. Ashe, a bill concerning salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts.

The bill to recharter the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, it passed its second reading.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill concerning the registration of deeds, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly incorporating the town of Roxboro' in the county of Person. Read three times and passed.

The special order—the bill concerning the salaries of certain officers—was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Ashe offered as an amendment, the bill heretofere presented by him concerning the salaries of the Superior Court Judges, which was adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The bill to charter the Bank of Wilmington was taken up, and passed its second reading, by ayes 24, noes 12.

The resolutions concerning a Marine Hospital, coming up on their second reading,

After debate, the first three resolutions were rejected, and the remainder adopted.

Mr. Rayner offered as an amendment a resolution that the President and Directors of the Literary Fund loan $5,000 to the Seaman's Friend Society, which was rejected.

The bill to incorporate the Dan River Steam Navigation Company was read the third time and passed.

The Senate took a recess till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the revisal, reported a bill concerning the Revised Code, which was read three times and passed. [This is the last of the Revisal, and provides for the publication and distribution of the Revised Code.]

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Wilson, was read the second time and passed by Ayes 30—Noes 4. It was also read the third time and passed.

The bill making provision for the reduction of the public debt, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Bourd to appoint an agent of Swamp Lands, was read the third time, amended and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Little River Turnpike Company, passed its third reading.

The Senate disagreed to the amendment of the House of Commons to the chapter of the Revised code concerning agriculture and geology.

The bill in favor of William M. Brooks of the county of Hyde, passed its second and third readings.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Canal and Lumber Company, passed its second rerding.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill to authorize the public treasurer to rent out the buildings on Bruke Square in the city of Raleigh, which was read three times and passed.

The Senate adjourned.

The resolution in favor of Robert Martin was read the second and third times and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Jenkins, from the committee on private bills, reported on several bills referred to them.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on printing, reported a bill concerning the public printing and recommended its passage. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Yancy introduced a bill to alter the lines between Madison and Buncombe counties. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Selby introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Nebraska in Hyde county, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Selby the rules were suspended, the bill read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Love presented a resolution that the bill for the Western extension of the North Carolina Railroad be referred to Messrs. Baxter, Shepherd, Outlaw, Gorrell, and Patterson for amendments. Adopted.

Mr. Meares introduced a bill to incorporate the Wacamaw and Shallotte plankroad company. Read the first time.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Kenansville. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Myers moved the report of the Public Treasurer, stating the means adopted to pay the State debt in New York be printed.

Mr. Singeltary wished it referred back to the Treasurer for correction.

Mr. Jordan opposed the printing of the report and replied to some remarks of Mr. Singeltary.

Mr Barringer was indifferent whether the motion of the gentleman prevailed or not. He preferred the suggestion of the gentleman from Pitt, that the Treasurer be allowed to explain whether he gave one or two per cent. for the second month as commission to the broker who negotiated this loan. As read at the Clerk's table, the letter states that the Treasurer agreed to give 7 per cent per annum, with a commission of one per cent. for one month and an addition of one per cent. for the second month, with a pledge of $65,000, State's Bonds. This was strong security for a loan of $51,000 to the solvent State of North Carolina. If these be the terms, the debt ought to be discharged forthwith.

Mr. Myers stated in support of his motion that he wanted the present state of Treasury made public for the information of the people.

Mr. Steele approved of the manner in which the Public Treasurer managed the public affairs. He deprecated the publication of such statements as the one under discussion, and declared his solemn belief that the arrangements made by the Treasurer were the very best that could be adopted.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved the motion be laid on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Whitlock moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad bill.

The motion to reconsider was supported by Messrs. J. M. Leach, Shepherd, J. G. Bynum, Jordan, J. W. Neal, and opposed by Messrs. T. H. Williams and Outlaw.

The motion to reconsider was adopted—yeas 71, nays 36.

Mr. Shepherd offered an amendment which changed the subscription of the State to an endorsement of the bonds of the company, which was adopted.

Mr. Mebane thought the allowance of $10,000 per mile too much. $7,000 would be sufficient.

Mr. Amis pledged himself to introduce that amendment on the third reading.

Mr. Winston said the arguments against the measure on yesterday remained unanswered, and at some length opposed the bill as destructive to the interests of the North Carolina Railroad and the western extension.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell opposed the bill and stated if the road was built it would totally destroy that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Charlottee and Salisbury, and offered an amendment which was rejected.

Mr. Myers offered an amendment that the endorsed bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Amis some further amendments were made. The bill was rejected, yeas 45, nays 60.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Amis, Baxter, Black, Bogle, Bryson, Bullock, J. G. Bynum, Cansler, Carmichael, Cofield, Cook, Flynt, Garland, G. Green, M. Green, A. D. Headen, J. H. Headen, Hill, Holland, Horton, Houston, Humphreys, Jarvis, J. M. Leach, Long, McDuffie, J. W. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Parks, Patton, Regan, Rolen, Settle, Shaw, Shepherd, Sherrill, Steele, Vance, Waugh, J. H. White, Wilkins, C. W. Williams, Wright, and Yancy—45.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Barringer, Blow, Bryant, J. B. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Chadwick, Cotten, Craven, Daniel, Daughtry, Dortch, Dunn, Furr, Gilliam, Gorrell, Grist, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Hugh Leach, Love, McKesson, McMillan, Mann, Meares, Mebane, Mordecai, Myers, S. J. Neal, Outlaw, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Rand, Rose, Russel, Selby, Sharpe, Simmons, Singeltary, Smallwood, Smith, Stubbs, Sutton, Tomlinson, Turner, Watts, Whitaker, G. M. White, L. Whitfield, Whitlock, R. F. Williams, D. Williams, S. A. Williams, T. H. Williams, and Winston—60.

A motion, by Mr. Hill, that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the subject of banking was rejected.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the completion of the North Carolina Railroad was resumed.

Mr. Stubbs offered an amendment granting $15,000 for the improvement of Tar River, and at some length explained the necessity for the grant.

Messrs. Jenkins and Tomlinson opposed the amendment, which was supported by Messrs. J. G. Bynum and Gilliam.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 52, nays 52. The Speaker voting in the affirmative.

An amendment by Mr. Singeltary respecting the rate of interest was rejected.

Mr. Myers offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of bonds for less than their par value.

Mr. Dortch thought this amendment unnecessary as that point was provided for in the bill.

Amendment rejected.

Mr. McDuffie offered an amendment that none but a native born North Carolinian be employed as Chief Engineer. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 85.

Mr. J. W. Neal while in favor of the bill could not support it with the Tar river amendment.

Mr. Tomlinson opposed it for the same reason.

Mr. Gilliam was in favor of the bill as amended.

Mr. Shepherd spoke strongly in favor of the appropriation for Tar River, and appealed to the friends of the North Carolina Railroad to support the bill as amended.

Mr. Jordan opposed the bill on principle, as he was opposed to carrying one measure through on the merits of another, and would oppose the bill as amended.

Mr. Settle said, he did not wish to give the vote he intended giving without a word of explanation. He had intended to vote for the appropriation to complete the North Carolina Railroad if it had come to him upon its own merits, but he would not vote for it encumbered as it was by this amendment. If the friends of Tar River would bring up their project by itself he would vote directly upon the merits of their bill; but this principle of mixing several measures together was entirely wrong. If the principle were right it would be a good time to move the Danville connection as an amendment. Let every measure stand upon its own merits. If they have not merits to sustain them let them fall. He was anxious to vote the appropriation, but could not do so if that amendment was sticking to the bill.

Mr. Stubbs defended the appropriation as necessary to the interests of the State.

Mr. Whitlock could not vote for the bill with the amendment attached.

Mr. Singeltary voted on principle against the amendment, though it would be beneficial to his own immediate neighborhood. But he could not approve of the inconsistency exhibited by some gentlemen in opposing the North Carolina bill on account of that amendment.

After some remarks from Messrs. Jenkins and Houston,

The House then took a recess till 3 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. C. W. Williams offered an amendment for the improvement of Yadkin River. Rejected.

Mr. Singeltary offered an amendment, that the said preferred stock may be transferred to any other work of internal improvement, by any future Legislature.

Mr. Singeltary said his object was to give the State power to transfer the Stock for internal improvements, in a different locality.

Mr. Patterson opposed the amendment, as unnecessary.

Mr. Singeltary wished to prevent any doubt, as to the meaning of the section concerning the transfer of stock.

Mr. Jordan supported the amendment.

Mr. Gorrell spoke for the amendment—Mr. Barringer against it.

Mr. Outlaw moved to lay the amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas 42, nays 45.

Mr. Singeltary's amendment was adopted.

Mr Singeltary moved to strike out the section as amended.

Mr. Barringer opposed the amendment.

Mr. Jordan spoke strongly against the policy of binding the hands of the State in the future disposal of these bonds.

Mr. Outlaw opposed the amendments, and in course of his remarks, in a reply to a question by Mr. Myers, took occasion to say that Charlotte was not the centre, round which the improvements of North Carolina were to revolve.

Mr. Myers thought that the gentleman from Bertie, Mr. Outlaw, had gone out of his way to make an attack upon him, and through him upon his constituents. Nothing had fallen from him, either directly or indirectly, since he had the honor of a seat on that floor, to justify the assumption of the gentleman from Bertie, that,

stock of $30,000, of which the State is to take two-thirds. It might be necessary to state, for the information of the House, that New River is one of the deepest and widest streams in the State. It passes through the entire length of Onslow County—through a region which yields to few in fertility of soil or amount of agricultural produce—and is navigable for schooners of about thirty tons burden several miles above the town of Jacksonville.

The object contemplated by the charter is to effect the removal of the obstruction at the mouth of the river. Within the bar there are several shoals, with deep water intervening, which reach across the channel. These shoals are formed of oyster-shells, and can be removed at a cost not exceeding the amount provided for in the charter. There can be no doubt of its practicability, and when the bar is once removed, the improvement will be both permanent and profitable. In the present state of the river, the average time expended in making a trip from Jacksonville to Wilmington or Beaufort, which are equi-distant, is about three weeks, when the bar is removed, there can be a steamboat communication tri-weekly with these markets. It will also enable the people of that section to open a direct trade with New York, performing the voyage to that city in the time now occupied by a trip to Wilmington, thereby saving the heavy expense of reshipping the produce at Wilmington or Beaufort.

Though the work is one of a local character, it is of great importance, and the amount subscribed by the State will be eventually a most profitable investment of capital. The interest and principal will be secured by a toll on the produce carried through the contemplated improvement. To give an idea of the amount of produce at present actually carried down the river Mr. H. read a letter from several gentlemen well informed on the subject, which stated the annual exports are

100,000 bbls of Naval stores at $3 per bl.	$300,000
10,000 bushels of corn at 60c. per bushel,	6,000
25,000 do of peas, at $1	25,000
	$331,000

This large amount of trade can find no other outlet. When this improvement is completed, there will be an enormous increase of trade, not only in the above articles, but in every other kind of produce, common in an agricultural country. The oyster traffic will increase considerably, and the lumber trade will increase to a incalculable extent. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the deep water and prominent banks of the river, offer great facilities for shipbuilding.

Mr. H. stated this matter had been thoroughly investigated, by the able committee on internal improvements in the Senate, and had passed that body without a dissenting voice. At the request of Mr. Humphrey, the clerk read the report of the committee, which recommended the passage of the bill.—After the reading of the report, Mr. Humphrey said he left the bill in the hands of the House, confident that it would receive that attention which its merits deserved.

The bill unanimously passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum, the rules were suspended, and the bill read the third time and passed.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

Night Session.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were read the second and third times and passed:

A bill concerning the General Assembly; a bill concerning towns; a bill incorporating the McIver Gold Mining Company; a bill incorporating the McCulloch Gold and Copper Mining Company. On motion of Mr. Johnson, the bill was amended by striking out thirty and inserting fifty.

Mr. Settle moved to insert an individual liability clause, which after some debate was adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

A bill to incorporate Glenn-Anna Seminary in Davidson county.

A bill to incorporate Gardner's Hill Gold Mining Company. On motion of Mr. Settle the individual liability clause was inserted. On its third reading Mr. Barringer moved the amendment be stricken out as injurious to the mining interests of the State.

Mr. Settle opposed the motion of Mr. Barringer.

Mr. J. G. Bynum was in favor of the motion.

Mr. Whitaker was opposed to Mr. Settle's amendment, it would effectually kill the bill. This company was formed by our own citizens in union with some gentlemen from New York, and this amendment would place our own citizens under a great disadvantage. It would be impossible to put the company into operation if the clause was retained. He hoped the House would agree to Mr. Barringer's motion.

After some remarks from Mr. Gilliam the amendment was stricken out and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. G. M. White, the bills on the Speaker's table was taken up in preference to those from the Senate.

A resolution in favor of Thos. N. Alexander, late sheriff of Mecklenburg county, was read.

Mr. Myers stated this case was an exception to the geneval rule, and hoped the House would pass it.

After some debate the resolution was indefinitely postponed. A number of bills and resolutions of no public interest were severally read and the rules being suspended, were passed.

At half-past 9 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Saturday Jan. 27, 1855.

Mr. Oldfield, a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to annex a part of Onslow to Jones County. Referred.

Mr. Person, two memorials in relotion to the bridge on the Roanoke river at Gaston.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on public buildings, to whom was referred, with instructions, a resolution making an appropriation for building an Executive Mansion in this State, reported a substitute for the same. The substitute appropriates $5,500 for additions to the Executive Mansion and for improvements. It was read three several times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilder, a bill in relation to burnt deeds. Referred.

Mr. Fennell, a dill to empower the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town. Referred.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Pamlico Railroad Company. Read first time.

Mr. Drake, a bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount and Franklinton Railroad Company. Read first time.

Mr. Martin, a bill to incorporate the Salem Saving's Institute. Referred.

Mr. Fisher, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. Referred.

On motion by Mr. Person, the Senate took up the Resolution concerning the debt due from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company. Mr. Person proposed to amend as follows: Strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert the following:

"That upon the said Company's paying the bond due on the 3d of January, 1853, on the 3d of January, 1857, together with the interest due thereon, the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized to grant the said Company the further time of four years in which to pay the bond due on the 3d of January, 1855."

Mr. Rayner offered the following as an amendment to the amendment:

"*Resolved*, That the Public Treasurer be authorized and directed to subscribe for stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to the amount of the debt due by said Company to the State, at or before the time the first instalment as hereby provided shall fall due, in case said Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company shall signify a wish to pay their debt in that way."

The amendment to the amendment was rejected, and Mr. Person's amendment was adopted, and the Resolution as amended read three several times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Thomas, of J., from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Danville and Greensborough Railroad Company, reported the same to the Senate with an amendment. Mr. Thomas also reported and recommended the passage of the bill to provide for completing a survey of a Railroad west from the French Broad river to the Ducktown copper mines.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina was taken up, debated, and read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mills for two weeks from and after Monday next.

Mr. Walker, a bill to increase the capital of the Bank of Charlotte. Read first time.

The bill concerning the salaries of certain State officers was taken up, read the third time and passed, yeas 28, nays 7. On motion by Mr. Rayner, the said vote was reconsidered; whereupon Mr. Rayner moved to amend so as to allow the Clerk of the Treasury Department a salary of $750. The amendment was adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed its third reading, yeas 26, nays 7.

The bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Franklinton—the bill to amend the charter of the Milton Saving's Institution—and the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Canal and Lumber Company, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion, Mr. Person was added to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Thomas, of J., introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. Read and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of the citizens of Iredell County—the bill to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Morrisville plank road company—the bill to amend an act to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish in the waters of Blount creek—and the bill to amend the act of 1850 for the better regulation of the town of Wilson, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Jenkins presented a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to invest its suplus funds in State bonds. Read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Amis introduced a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Granville Institute, read the first time.

Mr. Mebane introduced a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Caswell and Alamance Plank-road company.

Mr. Mebane said this supplemental bill was a sort of compromise between the friends of the Dan River and North Carolina Railroad. It asked the State to endorse bonds to the amount of $25,000 to form a connection with the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Bullock opposed the bill as a useless expenditure of money. All the produce which it was assrted would pass over this road, would be carried by the Danville Railroad.

Mr. Steele supported the bill in return for support received on a former occasion.

Mr. Jenkins offered an amendment to the effect, that the State take stock to the amount of $3000 in a plankroad from Warrenton to Warreton Depot.

Mr. S. A. Williams supported the amendment.

After some discussion between Messrs. Mebane, Jenkins, Bullock, and J. W. Neal, Mr. Jenkin's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Jordan offered an amendment which on motion of Mr. S. A. Williams was laid on the table.—Yeas 68, Nays 36.

On motion of Mr. Mebane the vote rejecting the bill to lay off a public road through Fishers Gap was taken up.

Mr. Whittock asked the reconsideration of the vote as an act of courtesy to his constituency, they had never before asked for one dollar from the Treasury, and trusted the House would grant the present application as an act of justice to his people.

Mr. J. M. Leach spoke in favor of the motion.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to and the bill laid on the table.

Mr. Singeltary introduced a bill to provide for the survey of a route for a Railroad from Beaufort to Ashville.

Mr. Humphrey moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the bill incoporating the New River Navigation company, and stated his object was to amend the bill by reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $30,000, which would be sufficient to accomplish the intended improvement.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Humphrey having offered the necessary amendments they were adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

The Speaker announced the order of the day was on the bill to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation company to issue bonds and for other purposes. The bill being read the second time.

Mr. J. H. Headen said as the members of the House had made up their minds he would not address them on the bill unless opposition was offered.

Mr. Cotten said his objections to this bill were obviated by the clause allowing the stockholders to change the directory at their next meeting.

The bill passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Cotten the rules were suspended, the bill read the third time and passed.

A motion by Mr. Baxter to reconsider the vote was rejected.

The engrossed bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad Company was read the second time.

Mr. Shepherd had often addressed his fellow-countrymen on questions of life and property, but had never before on such an occasion felt more agitated than at present. He had to lay the case of his constituents before the House and to ask their aid for this Railroad from Fayetteville to Greensboro'. Mr. S. explained the object intended to be effected by this work, and drew attention to the manner Fayetteville was surrounded by Railroads, encircled as it were from Charlotte to Greensboro' with bands of iron. Impoverished by those improvements which enriched other sections; she asks the General Assembly to give her that aid which will enable her to build this road which is necessary to her existence.

The time was when Fayetteville traded with the towns at the foot of the mountains—with Rutherford and Mecklenburg; but the North Carolina Railroad had cut that off, and Fayetteville, after being devasted by successive fires, is left to contend with the State and the sandy deserts around her. Mr. S. at great length and in the most impressive manner advocated the claims of Fayetteville on the consideration of the General Assembly, and contended this Railroad would not interfere with the River improvement.

Mr. Mebane opposed the bill with great regret. He never willingly gave a vote against internal improvements, but a strong sense of duty is paramount to all such feelings. In the course of his remarks Mr. M. gave it as his opinion that when a Railroad crossed Cape Fear River, the destinies of Fayetteville were sealed.

Mr. Humphrey spoke at some length in support of the bill and advocated its passage.

After some remarks from Mr. Gorrell in reply to Mr. Mebane,

Mr. Turner regretted to be compelled by principle to oppose the bill, and gave his reasons for considering it as injurious to the genereral interests of the State.

Mr. Houston was in favor of the bill, and at considerable length gave his reasons for believing that the State could never build up Beaufort as a large commercial City, with only one Railroad terminating there. Mr. H. supported his position with much ability, and occupied the floor until the hour of recess.

Evening Session.

Mr. Whitlock moved to take up the bill for laying off a public road through Fisher Gap, and appropriating $500 to aid the work, which was agreed to, and the bill read the second time. An amendment by Mr. Love being rejected, the bill, on motion of Mr. Singeltary, was read the third time and passed.

The unfinished morning business was then resumed.

Mr. Houston resumed his speech in favor of the bill, and concluded by expressing his approbation of the bill before the House.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell said he was not only a friend to Fayetteville but to every other town and seaport in the State, and had labored hard to develope her resources and make her people prosperous and happy. Mr. C. spoke with warmth against the project which he described as a road parallel with, and obstructive to our public improvements. Mr. C. alluded to a variety of topics in his usual earnest and discursive manner, and concluded by calling upon the House to vote down the bill as a scheme destructive to the best interests of the State.

Mr. J. G. Bynum commented on the opposition shown to this bill by those who supported other schemes of internal improvements. He thought they were bound in common honesty to do something to remedy the injury done to Fayetteville, and supported the bill to provide a market for the coal on Deep river. He hoped the House would pass the bill.

Mr. Singeltary moved to strike out Greensboro, and make the terminus of the road at the Coal Fields. Adopted.

Mr. Barringer could not vote for the bill in its present shape, he wished the terminus at Warsaw.

A motion to lay on the table being rejected, the bill passed its second reading—ayes 51, nays 36.

The engrossed bill to incorporate a company to construct a ship canal from the waters of the Pamlico and Currituck Sounds to Albemarle and Chesapeake Bay was read the second time.

Mr. Smith shortly explained the great advantage of this work, and the undoubted security given the State. Mr. S. expressed his readiness to give any further information required.

The yeas and nays being called upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Mann said: As the county that I represent, Mr. Speaker, is included among the number that this bill is intended to benefit, it may appear strange to this House that I should vote against it. But, Sir, I believe in a representative obeying the will of his constituents or resigning, and let them send one that will obey and carry out their views. It is known to this House that my constituents have sent up a memorial against this bill. I have not received as I expected, a counter one, and not being of the dodging kind of representatives I shall vote against the bill.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 72, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. S. A. Williams, the rules were suspended and the bill read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Settle, the bill to incorporate the McCulloch Gold Mining Company was reconsidered—the individual liability clause stricken out, and the bill passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. G. M. White, the bill concerning Elizabethtown was reconsidered, and having offered some amendments which were adopted, the bill was passed as amended.

The House adjourned until Monday morning.

A GLANCE AT THE RECORD.

For some time past we have thought of showing up the inconsistency of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner in regard to know-nothingism and the position occupied by him in the Convention of 1835, but have postponed it from week to week. We now advert to the subject. In that Convention Mr. Rayner opposed religious tests for office—advocated the expunging of the 32d Article of the old Constitution, which prohibited members of the Roman Catholic church from holding an office under the State government. *Now* we find this same Mr. Rayner heels and head in love with the know-nothing party, one article in whose creed is opposition to the Catholics. He has written two or three letters in favor of the order, published first in the "American Organ" and republished by whig papers in this State, which cannot be viewed in any other light than a bid for the support of this secret organization in elevating him to some public station.

In the Convention of '35, Mr. Rayner, in a long speech against the Article alluded to, said:

"I do not conceive that we have any thing to do with the tenets of any particular creed. We have not to decide between the merits of contending sects. We have not to enquire whether the Pope of Rome is the legal custodier of the keys of Christ's kingdom, or whether, (according to the opinion of some,) he is the many headed Monster mentioned in the Apocalypse."

How is this Mr. Rayner?—then you thought we had nothing to do with the Pope and his power—now, by connecting yourself with the know-nothings, you profess to think that that prominent individual requires watching and regulating. Again Mr. Rayner said:

"But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can now be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. An exclusion from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age. So that, if you sanction the principle recognized in the 32d Article, you use the rod of persecution with as unsparing a hand as it is used in Spain, or the States of the Church. And if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all, except one?"

Another change has taken place in the sentiments of the speaker, for he is *now* encouraging and giving his influence to a party that proscribe men for entertaining a certain religious belief. We will not dwell on these inconsistencies, but give another extract from the celebrated speech:

"Retain that Article, and I assert it the Catholic and the Jew will be placed under the ban of proscription, no matter how great may be his merit; although he may love his country with a patriotism as pure as the first love of woman; although he may pour out his blood like water in her defence; yet, for daring to "worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," you cut him off from all hope of political preferment, and from all stimulus to a laudable ambition. Like the Israelites in Egypt, he will be oppressed by the land in which he lives, the soil on which he treads, and like them, he will have left no other resource, but to turn his back upon the graves of his fathers, and take up his march to a more tolerant clime. Sir, the exclusion from office for opinion's sake, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind, from the building of Babel to the present time."

The above is as strong a defence of Catholics as we have ever seen. Wonder if these know-nothing papers that have been praising and flattering Mr. Rayner, would copy these extracts.

Mr. Rayner concludes his defence of the Catholics in the following manner:

"Sir, is this Convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law, the doctrine, "honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution," is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it, must abjure a certain particular faith? Sir, who constituted us judges of the hearts and consciences of men? What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow-men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity himself, for it is the Lord alone that pondereth the heart. Sir, you may carry on this system of persecution, but there is one point beyond which you cannot go. You may subject the body to privation and torture, but you cannot tether the mind—fetters canhot bind it—tyrants cannot enchain it—dungeons cannot confine it—it will rise superior to the powers of fate, and aspire to him who gave it."

What a friend the Catholic Church has lost in the person of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner!!

For the correctness of the above quotations we refer the reader to the Debates of the Convention of 1835, pages 262–'3–'4.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

The Legislature. This body has been in session about *seventy-four* days; and it is thought its sittings will continue some three weeks longer. It was expected, however, that it would be a long session. There was a great deal to be done, and we trust that all will be properly attended to.

In another column will be found a caption of such acts as have become laws. So far, we think the Legislature has manifested a disposition to be liberal towards all parts of the State; and if it continue to act in the same spirit to the conclusion of its labors, we shall regard it as our duty to hold up its hands, and shall demean ourselves accordingly. To its mere party action we shall of course object; but where it has divested itself of party and gone for the great interests of the State, its conduct is worthy of all praise.

From the lights before us, we are confident the charter for the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad is secure. We also entertain a very comfortable hope that the Fayetteville and Greensborough Road will be chartered—while other measures operating beneficially upon the interests of our section of the State have been, or will be, consummated.—*Fay. Argus, Whig.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made by this Tribunal since out last:

By Nash, C. J. In Southerland *v.* Henning, in equity, from Duplin. Also, in the State *v.* Hancock, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Speight *v.* Scarborough in equity, from Greene. Also, in Conelly *v.* McNeill, from Cumberland, affirming the judgement.

By Pearson, J. In Miles *v.* Miles, in equity, from Stanly, remanding the cause. Also in Robinson *v.* Lewis (petition to rehear) dismissing the petition. Also, in Rogers *v.* Pittman, from Robeson, judgment reversed and judgment of non-suit.

By Battle, J. In Bradley *v.* Gibbs, in equity from New Hanover. Also, in State *v.* Jacobs, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. Also, in McQueen *v.* McQueen, in equity, from Robeson.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We are not able to give at length, in our paper to-day, the proceedings of Monday last. We however present the substance of what was done.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to extend the North Carolina Railroad eastward to Beaufort from Goldsborough, was read a third time and passed, yeas 34, nays 11. The Senate made some unimportant amendments; and the bill, when these amendments shall have been concurred in by the Commons, will be ordered to be enrolled.

On the same day, in the Senate, the bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad was read a third time, and passed, yeas 29, nays 15, and ordered to be enrolled.

In the Commons, on Monday, the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, passed its second reading, yeas 65, nays 38. The bill for extending the North Carolina Railroad westward from Salisbury, after some discussion, *passed its third and last reading*, yeas 66, nays 35.

The Revenue Bill has passed the Commons, and is before the Senate, and will no doubt be finally acted on in a day or two.

The general impression seems to be that the two Houses will adjourn *sinie die* on Monday or Tuesday next.

☞ We publish to-day, from the Washington Union, a powerful article under the head of "Decay of Religion." Read it. We are as much opposed as any reasonable man in this country can be, to the Catholic religion—we are a Protestant, and expect thus to live and die; but better Catholicism than infidelity—better that than a war between races and religions in this free land. A late number of the Union says:

"Let our southern fellow-citizens of all parties ask themselves a few home questions, and let all fair-minded and honest men in the northern States search their own minds for answers to these interrogatories:

Has the Catholic Church ever assailed the constitution of the United States?

Have the Catholics—priests or laymen—ever led or encouraged a war upon the institutions of the South?

Have Catholic organizations denounced our wars with other nations—even with Catholic Mexico?

Have the Catholics made temperance a political question, and sought, by means of sumptuary laws, to regulate men's notions of social or religious duty?

"Let us be just and fear not." The Catholic Church is not our church, nor is it that of any who are near and dear to us. But no such offences as those referred to can be laid at its door. Can we say as much of the desperate politicians and clergymen who have taken hold of this know-nothing order, to wield it against the peace of our people, the guarantees of our constitution, the rights of the States, and the rights of the citizen?

A high duty devolves upon the southern people. They are cursed with a class of politicians who are ready for any expedient that may lead them to power—men who would rather rule with abolitionism than be defeated in defending the rights of their own section. Led by these men, they may be betrayed into the most fatal disasters. Led by the truth, and by the lessons of history, they may ar rest this new current of demoralization, entitle themselves to the gratitude of their countrymen, and bring back to their senses those who are now so grievously deluded."

☞ A State Council of the Know-Nothings of New York, held at Schenctady on the 10th January, resolved: "Slavery, like Papacy, is a moral, social and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freemen; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we cannot, *as Americans*, consent to the admission into the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognizes human boundage." Upon which the New York *Times* pertinently remarks, that "it is not easy to believe that men who adhere to the principles thus set forth, will conscientiously lend themselves to the repudiation by the State of New York of the man who has stood up so nobly and so boldly in their defence"—meaning Seward. Seward has been nominated for re-election by the Whig Know Nothing Legislature of New York. And yet we are told that the Know Nothing party is the *Union* party, and favorable to the rights of the South.

☞ The New York Express states that our Minister resident, Mr. Wheeler has been landed, at San Juan, from the Columbia, under a salute of fifteen guns. He has taken up his temporary abode near Greytown, until affairs in the interior will permit him to reach Leon in safety. He has been employed in collecting testimony with reference to the claims of these people for losses by the bombardment. It is said that the English Consul, Mr. Green, has already presented the claims of English, German French, and native residents, which amount to about a million and a half dollars. The American Consul presents the other claims, which are comparatively small.

☞ Captions of the Laws may be obtained at the Standard office, at the close of the session, at $1 50 per hundred. Orders are respectfully solicited. The substance of all the important acts will be given.

☞ We learn that W. Whitaker, Jr. Esq., has been appointed Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in place of Mr. William White. Mr. Whitaker will no doubt make a faithful and efficient officer.

☞ We call attention to the card of S. Mc D. Tate, late of Morganton, N. C., now of Texas. As an old acquaintances and a reliable man, we take pleasure in recommending him.

☞ Gen. R. C. Cotten, one of the Commoners from Chatham, has been suddenly called home by the sad intelligence of the death of his wife.

☞ Prof. Elliott is advertised to make his 113th ascension at Salem, N. C., on the 15th instant.

FURTHER TRIUMPHS OF ABOLITIONISM.

Henry Wilson, Freesoiler and Abolitionist, has been elected by the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States.—The Washington Union thus states who he is:

"The "know-nothing" senate of Massachusetts have at last confirmed the action of the house by the election of Henry Wilson to be United States senator in place of Hon. Edward Everett. Mr. Wilson first appeared in political life as a whig member of the general court of Massachusetts from the town of Natick, in that State, and by the fact of being a shoemaker by profession and education derived the sobriquet of "the Natick cobbler." At the presidential election of 1840 he was an advocate of Gen. Harrison, and travelled about the country in a log-cabin, sitting near the window or door in a conspicuous locality, exercising his craft by mending boots or repairing shoes. When the vehicle stopped in villages and amid gatherings of the people, he was accustomed to mount the top of the log-cabin and address the crowd for "Tip and Ty." At the whig convention just preceding the election of 1844, Mr. Wilson was an advocate of the nomination of Daniel Webster, upon the sole ground that in his belief the great statesman was the author and defender of the Wilmot Proviso; but when Mr. Clay was nominated, he left the whig organization and allied himself with the free-soil faction of his native State, with which he has consistently and persistently acted till this day. He has for the last few years co-operated with Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, and has addressed public meetings in company with them, and applauded their wicked doctrines."

The Boston Post says of him:

"The letters published yesterday between Mr. Hall and Mr. Wilson, are the most adroit specimens of political correspondence we have seen for a long while. In his letter, the senatorial candidate takes back nothing of the past; alters not an iota his position; but leaves all his aboli ion vows as strong and as binding as ever; and if he goes to the senate, he will go there ready to fulfil all his former pledges. Indeed he regards the know nothing movement as auspicious to the friends of freedom, namely, the anti-slavery cause.

It is said that the senate will undoubtedly concur in this choice of General Wilson. Then Massachusetts will be before the nation in almost as thoroughly a *sectional* attitude as it is possible for her to be, unless she should in future array herself in rebellion against the goverument. Such a position is deeply to be lamented by every friend to the constitution and every supporter of the Union. In the next congress her delegation, in both branches, will be nearly unanimously FREESOIL. Not therefore to *her* counsels—nor to *her* influence—will it be owing that peace will continue to prevail throughout our country. Should this action be imitated in other States, there is nothing more certain than that our land will be plunged into the deepest and most deplorable agitation. For such measures as the free-soilers are ready for—so unconstitutional are they—could not be triumphant in congress without open resistance being made to them by one half the States of this Union."

The Boston Mail says his election is the "disgraceful act of sending to the United State's Senate a shallow-brained, illiterate, brazen-faced temperance humbug and fanatical disunionist, to occupy the seat heretofore filled by a Webster and an Everett"; the Boston Courrier says Mr. Wilson "does not renounce one iota of the ultra abolition principles which he has been maintaining throughout his political career"; the Richmond Enquirer says:

"This man Wilson has been conspicuous even among the Palfreys, Parkers and Phillips's of Massachusetts, in the crusade of abolition. Of low associations, vulgar instincts and violent temper, his hostility to Southern interests is characterized by all the bitterness and ferocity of personal hate. There is no guarantee of slavery that he respects, no compact of the Constitution that he regards, no excess of violent aggression upon the rights of the South that he does not encourage. His opposition to slavery is not a passive conviction of the understanding, but a fierce, fiery and frantic passion of the heart. He is an *agitator*—a restless, active, untiring fanatic. In a letter written on the eve of his election, he renews his pledge to abolition, and reveals the secret impulse of Know-Nothingism in these remarkable words:

"Concurring entirely with you in the opinion that 'the *highest interests of freedom are identified with the supremacy of the ideas which underlie this popular movement*,' I shall cheerfully labor in public or in private life, for their advancement. In so doing, I shall only be acting in accordance with the sentiments I have long entertained—sentiments which have been deepened and strengthened by recent events in our own and other States."

This is one leading triumph of Abolitionism—the next, and a still more dangerous and imposing one is the nomination of Mr. Seward for re-election by the Know Nothing Legislature of New York. We shall know, in a day or so, the result of this nomination; but judging from all we can gather from the New York papers, Seward's re-election is quite certain.

The most noted Abolitionists of the Free States are among the leading Know Nothings in that quarter—such as Johnston, Pollock and Stevens of Pennsylvania; Corwin and Ewing of Ohio; Fogg and Hale of New Hampshire; Gillette and Truman Smith of Connecticut.

These, then, are the fruits thus far of Know-Nothingism. It was to destroy, we were told, the anti-slavery spirit—to crush out agitation, give the country repose, and thus preserve the Union. Behold the result! Old party hacks, we were also told, were to have no controlling voice in their councils; but where can more depraved party hacks be found than the men above referred to?

We have solemnly warned our readers against this secret and dangerous organization. We cannot be mistaken in the view we have taken of it; all the material facts and revelations point one way; and it is our duty as Southern men, as the advocates of the repose of the Union, as defenders of the institution of slavery, to set our faces like flints against the further progress of this order in our midst.

My Courtship and its Consequences.—Mr. Pomeroy has laid upon our table a new book of the above title, handsomely gotten up, and containing over 300 pages. It is written by Henry Wicoff, and he and Miss Gamble, his "lady-love," are the principal personages. A more ridiculous book we have not met with in many a day. Each of the parties is represented to be about forty years old—an age at which they ought to have had a modicum of common sense, but of which they were totally destitute. The hero follows the heroine over nearly all of Europe, sometimes courting her and sometimes courted by her, both engaged in a series of puerile intrigues that fall below the standard of love-scrapes between school boys and little misses. According to his own story Mr. Wicoff is something of a knave but more of a fool, and Miss Gamble is an extremely silly old maid, unworthy even of such an old dolt as Wicoff.

The finale of the affair is the best of it; as Miss Gamble at length managed to convict her suitor of abduction, (in which she seems to have been a willing party,) and got him imprisoned in Genoa for fifteen months. This cooled his ardor considerably, and no doubt gratified the spleen of the old maid, and they seem to be at "quits." We have read the whole book, and think we have performed a task that will be accomplished by but few.

For sale at Pomeroy's.

Council of State. This body assembled at the Executive Office in this City, on Monday last; present, Benj. Trollinger, M. T. Hawkins, Larkin Stowe, O. R. Kenan, Owen D. Holmes, and Saml. L. Love; absent, William Badham. Gen. M. T. Hawkins was elected President of the Council and P. Cowper, Secretary. The Council, after organizing, adjourned until Tuesday.

Congress.—Friday, Feb. 2.

Senate.—A number of private bills were considered and passed.

Mr. Mallory moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the navy; which was agreed to. Mr. M. briefly explained the bill, and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for additional information in relation to the recent test of the floating balance dock, basin, and railway at the Pensacola navy-yard; agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private-armed brig General Armstrong was taken up, and Mr. Benjamin addressed the Senate in opposition to it, Messrs. Seward, Bayard, and Clayton advocated the bill; and, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

House of Representatives.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, relating to the pay and allowances of the several officers of the navy and marine corps for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854; which was referred to the Committee on Naval affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones, of Louisianna, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841; which was read twice by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill refunding to Samuel A. Belden and Co. the duties paid by them on merchandise, except tobacco, transported to Mexico, and which were confiscated during the Mexican war, was read a third time and passed—yeas 86, nays 59.

A number of private bills were reported from the different standing committees of the House; which were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

The House then went into committee; and, after maturing some thirty-odd private bills, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.—*Union.*

☞ John W. Maury, Mayor of Washington City, died on the 2d instant, after a brief illness.

MARRIED,

In Wayne county on Sunday evening 28th Jan., at the residence of Calvin Dails, Esq., by the Rev. Wm. Vernon, Mr. Lewis Martin and Polly Ann Price. All of Wayne Co.

In this County, on Sunday morning the 28th inst., by R. M. Brown, Esq., Mr. Calvin Segraves, to Miss Mariah J., eldest daughter of R. T. Freeman. All of Wake County.

In Gates county, on the 17th January, by the Rev. I. W. Worrell, Mr. James Everett, of Gatesville, to Miss Cornelia, eldest daughter of Exum Lewis, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of her husband, in Chatham County, on the evening of the 4th instant, Mrs. Margaret Cotten, wife of Gen. R. C. Cotten, of Chatham—aged fifty-nine years. The deceased was a good woman in every sense of the word, and her death is deeply deplored by many relations and friends.

In Caswell county, on the 3d of Nov. 1854, Mrs. Sarah B. Terrell, wife of Capt. P. Terrell, aged 48 years. The deceased left a husband and thirteen children, and a wide circle of friends to mourn her departure. She was a most amiable woman, and was esteemed by all who knew her. She died as she had lived—a devoted Christian, and in full hope of a blissful immortality. Her maiden name was Sarah B. Rodgers.

A Friend.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, February 1, '55.

A.	High, R S 3	Phillips, Maj W 4	
Anderson, Alonzo	Haughton, L	Poole, Miss Phebia	
Allen, Mr. M. B.	Haly, Curton	Rob't Powers, James	
Adams, John	House, Miss M W	Pleasants, Abner S	
Adams, Miss S.	Heunger, Prof E N 2	Parrish, Boykin & Co	
Adams, A.	Horton, Gepsey		
Anderson, (Negro)	Hood, James R	Person, Benj F	
Anderson, Melville	Horne, Mrs H M	Phillips, Miss S	
B.	High, Mrs E C	Peppercorn, Mr	
Bishop, G. W. 2	Hill, Thomas B 2	Paias, J A 2	
Brown, W. J.	Historic'l Soc'y, Sec of	**R.**	
Bracket, E		Reaves, J R	
Betts, Alvin	Harwood, Ed	Rogers, E H	
Beason, Isaac	Hawkins, Jno D	Robertson, Dr G 3	
Biddle, Miss M S 3	Haywood, Col J A, jr	Root, Luther	
Brown, Henry	Hamil, Perkin	Roles, Buffin	
Bolton, Husy	Horton, Miss M A	Randolph, Dr G J	
Belvin, Wm A	Harriss, Thos D	Rogers, Wm	
Butler, Miss A	Horton, M A	Bonner, Chas	
Butler, John	**J.**	Ridout, Fred	
Bell, Jno F	Jackson, Jno J	Russell, Jno E	
Bobbett, Jno R	Jones, Alvin	Richardson, W H	
Browning, Sam'l R	Johnson, Alford	**S.**	
Blaisdell, W B	Jewell, Seth	Scott & Jenkins	
Bullock, J K	Jones, Col David 2	Sloan, James 2	
Brown, H G	Jordan, Miss C F	Seawell, Mrs. Henry	
Brisleu, Barnard	Jones, Miss Eliza H	Sorrell, Matthew	
Bamford, Thomas	Jeter, A A	Stone, S S 3	
Byran, Jno W 2	Jordan, James C	Sour & Co 2	
Bevins, J D	Janson, Wm	Seawell, Sam'l E	
Bryant, Miss Mary	Johnson, Miss H	Stephenson, George	
Bradley, Jno C 2	Jones, Scott	Sawyer, Miss	
Banks, Thomas	James, E F	Shaw, Jesse	
Blake, A M	Johnson, Frank	Stone, Miss V V	
Belvin, George H	Jackson, Rev W G	Sauls, Wiley	
Beal, J H	Jones, K & Son	Smith, S	
Bashford, James	Jones, Miss T E	Snow, Larkin	
Bartley, Parthania	Jordan, D W	Smith, S E	

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to settle and pay the commission to frame a code of laws for the Territory of Washington, at the same rate *per diem* as has been allowed a similar board in Oregon

Territory of Kansas.

For salaries of Governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars

Territory of Nebraska.

For salaries of Governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars

For the purchase of books for the territorial libraries of Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Nebraska, and Kansas, five hundred dollars for each of said Territories, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior

Judiciary.—For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and eight Associate Judges, forty-one thousand dollars

For salaries of the district judges, seventy thousand seven hundred dollars

For compensation of the district judge of the southern district of California, commencing the twenty-third of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents

For salaries of the chief judge of the District of Columbia, the assistant judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars

For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand three hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars

For purchase of law books, and the necessary book-cases, for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation of the district attorneys, nine thousand four hundred dollars

For compensation of the marshals, eight thousand two hundred dollars

Independent Treasury.—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, eleven thousand five hundred dollars

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars

For salaries of six of the additional clerks, authorized by the acts of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, August twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and August thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, six thousand dollars

For one additional clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, Massachusetts, one thousand two hundred dollars

For clerks, messenger, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars

For salary of a clerk for the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, two thousand five hundred dollars

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended for clerical services

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories, under the act of August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, that no part of the appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of some law or resolution of Congress authorizing the expenditure

To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, two hundred thousand dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate the agent employed in paying annuities to Cherokee Indians remaining in North Carolina, three hundred dollars

For salaries of nine supervising and nine local inspectors, appointed under the act of August thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars

Survey of the Coast.—For survey of the coast of the United States, (including compensation to superintendent and assistants, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work,) two hundred and six thousand dollars

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work,) thirty thousand dollars

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, twenty thousand dollars

Custom-Houses.—For completing the custom-house at St Louis Missouri, one hundred thousand dollars

For completing the custom-house at Mobile, Alabama, sixty-five thousand dollars

For completing the custom-house at Cincinnati, Ohio, forty thousand dollars

For completing the custom-house at Louisville, Kentucky, forty thousand dollars

For completing the custom-house at Bangor, Maine, twenty thousand dollars

For completing the custom-house at Bath, Maine, twenty thousand dollars

For completing the custom-house at Wilmington, Delaware, twelve thousand dollars

To purchase a site for custom-house at Providence, Rhode Island, twenty-four thousand dollars

And the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the construction of a custom-house on said site, to include accommodations for a post-office and United States' court room, at a cost not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars

For purchasing a site for a custom-house at San Francisco, California, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For the rebuilding of the custom-house, Portland, Maine, including accommodations for a post-office and rooms for the United States courts, two hundred thousand dollars

For extinguishment of private claims to the possession of the whole or any part of the custom-house lot in San Francisco, ten thousand dollars

Provided, That none of the moneys appropriated by this act for any custom-house or marine hospital shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the site of such building, in each case, shall be vested in the United States; and until the State in which such building is to be completed shall in due form, and in a manner that shall bind such State, release and surrender to the United States jurisdiction over the site of such building; and shall, also, duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be or remain the owner thereof: That none of the said moneys appropriated for said buildings by this act, or heretofore appropriated for the purposes mentioned, shall be used or applied for the purposes for which they are appropriated, unless the same shall be sufficient in each case to complete the building in such case fully, and entirely accomplish the object for which the appropriation in this act is made. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby prohibited from using or applying any of the moneys aforesaid in any one case, until he shall have made a contract, with such security as he shall approve, for the completion of the entire building and work in such case, at a sum not exceeding the sum of the moneys appropriated and expended in such case. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into contract, either conditional or final, for the purposes mentioned, which shall involve an expenditure in any one case beyond the sums appropriated and remaining unexpended for such case; and in all cases where such unexpended appropriations shall be insufficient to complete the entire work in such cases, the said Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend all action in reference thereto, and shall report to Congress on the first day of its session the condition of the work in such case, and shall at the same time lay before Congress such plans and estimates as, in his judgment, shall be proper for the completion of the building and work in such case

For improving and repairing the room in the custom-house at Savannah, used as a post-office, one thousand dollars

For continuing operations on custom-house at New Orleans, Louisiana, three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars

For continuing operations on custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars

For the annual repairs and fixtures of custom-houses of the United States, forty-three thousand and one dollars and fifty-nine cents, and for alterations and repairs of the custom-house at Baltimore heretofore made, and for rent of rooms during the repairs of said building, such sum as may by the Secretary of the Treasury be deemed reasonable and proper of said amount, not to exceed five thousand five hundred and one dollars and fifty-nine cents

To complete the custom-house at Richmond, Virginia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That none of the moneys appropriated for the building in and by the act, or by any former act, and now remaining unexpended, shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned in the act by the Secretary of the Treasury, until a valid title to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Virginia shall, in due form, and in a manner that shall bind said State, release and surrender to the United States jurisdiction over the site of such building; and shall, also, duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be, or remain the owner thereof: *And provided further*, That none of the said moneys appropriated for said building by this act, or heretofore appropriated for the purposes mentioned, and now remaining unexpended, shall be used or applied for the purpose for which they are appropriated, unless the same shall be sufficient to complete the building fully, and entirely accomplish the object for which the appropriation in this act is made. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby prohibited from using or applying any of the moneys aforesaid until he shall have made a contract, with such security as he shall approve, for the completion of the entire building and work, at a sum not exceeding the sum of the moneys appropriated and unexpended; and the said Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into no contract, either conditional or final, for the purpose mentioned, which shall involve an expenditure beyond the sums appropriated and remaining unexpended; and should such expended appropriations be insufficient to complete the entire work, the said Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend all action in reference thereto, and shall report to Congress, on the first day of its session in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the condition of the work, and shall at the same time lay before Congress such plans and estimates as, in his judgment, shall be proper for the completion of the building and work: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to go on and construct, or cause to be constructed, completed, and finished, the building mentioned and provided for, subject in all things to the limitations and restrictions contained herein

To complete the custom-house at Waldoborough, in the State of Maine, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, which, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, shall constitute the entire cost of the purchase of the site, and the erection and completion of the buildings

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to apply such sum as, in his opinion, may be necessary to complete the building for the custom-house, post-office, and court-house in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and to furnish such building in a manner appropriate to its uses, and to improve the grounds attached to said building; and also to pay to the two commissioners who superintended the construction of said building such compensation as the said Secretary shall deem just, not to exceed three dollars a day each; *Provided*, That the sum so, as aforesaid, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the sum now remaining unexpended of appropriations heretofore made for the said building

For buildings for the use of the courts of the United States at Pontotoc, Mississippi, four thousand dollars: *Provided*, said sum shall complete said buildings. And also the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary be, and the same is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a contract with the proper authorities for furnishing a suitable building for the permanent use and accommodation of the United States District Court in holding its session at Marietta, Georgia, which contract the said Secretary is hereby authorized to make: *Provided*, it can be made for the sum aforesaid or less: *And provided*, said contract shall be made with sufficient guarantees to secure to the said court a suitable building for holding said court so long as its sessions may be held at that place, without further charge on the United States

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, for the use of the United States, the land and buildings thereon, constituting the boarding station at the south-west pass of the Mississippi river, three thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the title to said land be secured to the United States, and the consent of the legislature of the State of Louisiana obtained to the release of said land from taxation or assessment of any kind

For the construction of an appraiser's store on a portion of the square selected for the custom-house at San Francisco, California, including the expense of piling for the foundation thereof, by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same restrictions regarding the completion of said work with the sum hereby appropriated as are contained in this act concerning the erection and completion of custom-houses and marine hospitals shall be applicable thereto

For the purchase of the lots or parcels of land, with the appurtenances and the buildings thereon, belonging the one thereof to the Bank of Commerce, and the other thereof to the Bank of the State of New York, and particularly referred to and described in two contracts; one with each of said banks, for the leasing and right to purchase the same, bearing date the nineteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and thirty thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, until said purchases shall be completed: *Provided*, That the same be so completed within one year from the day such interest is hereby authorized to be paid

And the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, is hereby further authorized to purchase, for the use of the United States, such property adjoining thereto, situated on Pine street, on which the United States now hold a mortgage, as may be sold to satisfy the same, at a price not exceeding the amount of said lien

Marine Hospitals.—To complete the marine hospital at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, twenty-five thousand dollars

To complete the marine hospital at St Louis, in the State of Missouri, ten thousand dollars

To complete the marine hospital at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, eight thousand dollars

To complete the marine hospital at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, twelve thousand five hundred dollars

To complete the marine hospital at Paducah, in the said State of Kentucky, five thousand dollars

To complete the marine hospital at Evansville, in the State of Indiana, two thousand dollars

To complete the marine hospital at San Francisco, and to enclose the site and drain the same, and for the necessary out-buildings, forty-four thousand dollars

For the construction of a marine hospital at Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars

For prosecuting operations on the marine hospital at Portland, in the State of Maine, fifty-thousand dollars

To provide a suitable building as a marine hospital at St Marks, Florida, five thousand dollars

To provide accommodations for sick and disabled seamen, at Cincinnati, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use such part of said sum for the purchase of a site for a marine hospital at said place, as he may deem expedient

Light-House Establishment.—For supplying light-houses, containing four thousand one hundred and thirty-three lamps, with oil lamp-glasses, wicks, buff-skins, polishing powder, whiting, and other cleaning materials; transportation and other necessary expenses on the same; repairing and keeping the lighting apparatus; publishing necessary rules, regulations, and instructions; notice to mariners of changes to aids to navigation, and lists of lights, two hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-two cents

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of four hundred and eighteen light-houses, and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents

For salaries of four hundred and eighteen light-house keepers, and thirty-eight assistants, and including one thousand two hundred dollars for salary of superintendent of supplies on the upper lakes, one hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred dollars

For salaries of forty-nine keepers of light-vessels, twenty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars

For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of forty-nine light-vessels, one hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-three cents

For expenses of raising, cleaning, and repairing, removing, and supplying losses, of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering the buoys, eighty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents

For life-boats and other means of rendering assistance to wrecked mariners and others on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars

For life-boats and other means of rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners and others, on the coast of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars

For the purchase of metallic surf-boats to rescue lives and property, and to be located at each of the following ports, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: On the east side of Lake Michigan, at Michigan City, one; New Buffalo, one; St. Joseph, one; Kalamazoo, one; Manistee, one; Grand River, one; Muskegon, one; White River, one; Pier Marquette, one; and South Black River, one, and on the west side of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, two; Kenosha, one; Milwaukie, one; Sheboygan, one; Death's Door, one; Two Rivers, one; Manitowack, one; Waukegan, one; Port Washington, one; Washington Harbor, one; South Manitou Island, one; Kaney's Harbor, one; and at Calumet, one; or at such other points as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also adopt such measures as shall be necessary for the preservation of such boats

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same, under the proviso to the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars

For the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington:

For oil and other supplies for fifteen lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents

For repairs and incidental expenses of fifteen lights, and buildings connected therewith, eight thousand five hundred dollars

For salaries of fifteen keepers and twelve assistants, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum each, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of floating beacons and buoys, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, eight thousand five hundred dollars

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same, under the proviso to the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, four hundred dollars

For completing the light-houses, on the coast of California and Oregon, the sum of fifty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the contractors for building the light-houses on Point Loma, near San Diego, what the same is reasonably worth

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—For salaries of Ministers to the United States to Great Britain, France, Russian Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Chili, and Central America, ninety thousand dollars

For salary of a Clerk to the United States Legation at London, eight hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, forty thousand dollars

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, nine thousand dollars

For salary of the Consul at London, two thousand dollars

For salary of the Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, five thousand dollars

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the Consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, and Alexandria, two thousand dollars

For office rent of the Consul at Basle, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars

For salary of a Commissioner to reside in China, nine thousand dollars

For salary of the Interpreter and Secretary to said mission, two thousand five hundred dollars

For salary of a Consul-General at Alexandria, five thousand dollars

For compensation to the Consuls at the five ports in China, viz. Kwang Chow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ning Po, and Shanghai, five thousand dollars

For the relief and protection of American seamen, and seamen belonging to American vessels in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars

For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the Consul of the United States at London, two thousand eight hundred dollars

That the Consul at Beirout, Syria, is hereby allowed a salary of two thousand dollars per annum: and, the said Consulate shall comprehend both Syria and Palestine, and two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the salary of said consul

For office rent of the Consul at Zurich, in Switzerland, one hundred dollars

That the Secretary of the Treasury audit and settle the accounts of Robert C. Schenck, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, and of John S. Pendleton, late Charge d'Affairs of the United States to the Argentine Confederation, for additional compensation and for expenses incurred by them in the performance of special services, not pertaining to their respective missions, and at points distant from those to which they were originally accredited, in compliance with instructions from the Department of State; in settling which accounts the certificate of the parties shall be regarded as sufficient evidence as to the amount of expenses incurred, where no regular voucher can be produced, and a compensation at the rate of twenty-five dollars per diem shall be allowed to each of them for the time they were so employed, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, five thousand dollars *Provided*, That the same be expended under the direction of the President of the United States

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages, for the Consuls of the United States, ten thousand dollars

To enable the Secretary of State to defray the expenses of releasing from captivity among the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island, the crew and passengers of the American sloop Georgian, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary

To defray expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in complying with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the fourteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, calling for a statement of the privileges and restrictions of the commercial intercourse of the United States with all foreign nations, and a table exhibiting a comparative statement between the tariff of other nations and that of the United States, ten thousand dollars

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to the persons employed to protect the property and persons of citizens of the United States at San Juan de Nicaragua, twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary defray the expenses so incurred

For the payment of James B. Holmans for services rendered as Secretary of Legation at Santiago, in the discharge of clerical duties left unperformed by his predecessors, five hundred dollars

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.—

To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale of public lands in the several land States, and Territory of Minnesota, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars

For expenses of depositing public money by receivers of public moneys, fifty thousand dollars

For incidental expenses of the several land-offices, including new offices, not heretofore provided for, forty thousand dollars

For salaries of registers and receivers in Oregon and Washington Territories, or so much thereof as may be necessary, per act of Seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars

For office rent, fuel, and labor, for said offices, four thousand dollars

For iron safes for receivers, and for books, stationery, and furniture, three thousand dollars

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (inclusive of California and Oregon,) including island surveys in the interior and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be applied and apportioned to the several districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, at the compensation and expenses to surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same objects, one hundred and ten thousand dollars

For continuing the examinations and corrections of old, imperfect, and defective surveys in the lower peninsula of Michigan, north of the third correction parallel, and east and west of the meridian, being forty-eight townships, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, twenty thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, three thousand five hundred dollars

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities under the provisions of the act of the twelfth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, fifteen thousand dollars

For resurveys and examinations of the survey of the public lands in those States, where the offices of the surveyors-general have been or shall be closed under the acts of the twelfth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land-Office, five thousand dollars

For continuing the survey of the keys on the Florida coast, twenty thousand dollars

For continuing the survey of the islands on the coast of California, thirty thousand dollars

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of works, three hundred thousand dollars

For rent of surveyor-general's office in California, purchase of instruments, records, drawing materials, furniture, fuel, pay of messengers, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars

For compensation of draughtsmen and clerks, in addition to the amount heretofore estimated, the same being required in consequence of the increased amount of the field-work proposed to be executed, twenty-one thousand dollars

For Surveys in Oregon and Washington Territories.—For office rent for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars

For surveying standard, parallel and meridian lines, over coast mountain and along the coast—an estimated distance of two hundred and fifty miles—five thousand dollars

For surveying township and subdivision lines, (estimated at four thousand nine hundred and twenty miles) in Oregon Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, and including office work, sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars

For surveying standard, parallel and meridian lines in Washington Territory, (an estimated distance of five hundred miles,) ten thousand dollars

For surveying township and subdivision lines, (estimated at four thousand nine hundred and twenty miles) in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, and including office work, sixty-five thousand four hundred and nine y dollars

For salaries and incidental expenses of the commission appointed under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, for settling land claims in California, one hundred and five thousand five hundred dollars

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, townships, and section lines in New Mexico, thirty thousand dollars

For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallels, townships, and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, fifty thousand dollars

For salary of surveyor-general of New Mexico, and clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars

For salary of surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, two thousand dollars

For office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses in New Mexico, three thousand dollars

For clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses in Kansas and Nebraska, (six thousand dollars being allowed for office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses,) fourteen thousand three hundred dollars

For office rent for the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, five thousand dollars

Miscellaneous.—For books voted to the members of the Thirty-third Congress, by the joint resolution of twenty-fourth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the resolution of the House of the twentieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and ten dollars and eighty-seven cents

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to purchase from the publishers, Lippincott, Grambo and Company, two hundred copies each of the second and third volumes of Schoolcraft's History, etc., of the Indian tribes of the United States, to complete the sets of the new members of the House of Representatives, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, fourteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the said volumes shall be of the same style and quality of those heretofore furnished

For the completion of the printing of the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, twenty thousand dollars

For the purchase of paper for the completion of the printing of the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, forty-three thousand dollars

For deficiency in the estimates heretofore submitted for the printing of the second session of the Thirty-third Congress, ten thousand dollars

For rent of wareroom for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty dollars

For cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper from wareroom and office of superintendent, to the offices of the public printers, five hundred and fifty dollars

For compensation of draughtsmen and clerks employed upon the maps of the public lands, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of fourth of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and porter, of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eight thousand six hundred dollars

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, three hundred dollars

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, seven hundred thousand dollars

For payment to the city of Norfolk, for rent of rooms in the City Hall for the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, from the thirtieth of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, nine hundred dollars

For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, at such places as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem proper, ten thousand dollars

For additional messenger to the post-office of the House of Representatives, allowed by the Committee on Accounts at the beginning of the present session, one thousand dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the hospital for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, as it is now in process of construction where the foundations are laid, eighteen thousand two hundred and nine dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the external improvements necessary to carry into successful operat on the said hospital, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars

For arrearages of necessary travelling and personal expenses due employees on the north-eastern boundary survey, during the years eighteen hundred and forty-four, eighteen hundred and forty-five, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and eighteen hundred and forty-seven, two thousand and sixteen dollars

For running and marking the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the treaty concluded at the city of Mexico, on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, There shall be allowed and paid to the commissioner, surveyor, and astronomer appointed, or to be appointed, for the purpose aforesaid, each a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and that if the duties of either have been, or shall be, performed by an officer of the army, his pay, including emoluments, during the time of such employment, shall be increased to that sum

Public Buildings and Grounds.—For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, three hundred and fifty dollars

For painting and repairs inside of the Capitol, new furnaces under the Senate Chamber, and Supreme Court room, five thousand dollars

For furnishing and putting up new furnaces and repairing old furnaces, rebuilding and ventilating air chambers for the House of Representatives, four thousand five hundred dollars

For repair and renewal of the gas pipes through the Capitol, three thousand five hundred dollars

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for two hundred and twenty feet and five inches of granite coping, used in the improvement of the triangular square at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, five hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-seven cents

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, three hundred and sixty-five dollars

For compensation of the public gardener, one thousand two hundred dollars

For compensation of sixteen laborers, employed in the public grounds and President's garden, at forty dollars per month each, seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, seven hundred and thirty dollars

For compensation of two day watchmen, employed in the Capitol Square, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand dollars

For compensation of two night watchmen, employed at the President's house, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand dollars

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's house, five hundred dollars

For compensation of assistant doorkeeper, at the President's house, three hundred and sixty-five dollars

For compensation of four drawkeepers, at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars

For compensation of two drawkeepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand dollars

For compensation of the Auxiliary Guard, fuel, and oil for lamps, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars

For support, care, and medical treatment of eighteen transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, three thousand dollars

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand dollars

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace, where necessary, such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars

For the Capitol extension, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any officer of the army or navy who has been or may be appointed hereafter to disburse the money which is now or may hereafter be appropriated for the erection, alteration, or repair of any of the edifices, structures, or works for which appropriations are made in this act, shall be subject to all the pains, penalties, and liabilities contained in the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six

For completing the bridge over the Potomac River, near the Little Falls, fifteen thousand dollars

For compensation of one night watchman, employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenter's shop, five hundred dollars

For permanent repair of the roof of the Capitol, with copper, two thousand dollars

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass, and locks, five thousand dollars

For annual repairs of the President's house, improvement of grounds, purchasing trees and plants for garden, and making hotbeds therein, six thousand dollars

For lighting the President's house and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices and Pennsylvania Avenue, twenty-two thousand dollars

For completing the improvement of Maryland Avenue, from Seventh Street to the Potomac River, two thousand five hundred dollars

For furnishing lamps and lamp posts from Sixteenth to Seventeenth Streets, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of Lafayette Square, five hundred dollars

For completing the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, west of Seventeenth Street, nine thousand dollars

To reimburse the expenditure made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings for the repair of the Potomac bridge when injured by fire, four thousand five hundred dollars

For continuing the repairs of the two bridges across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, four thousand dollars

For completing the west wing of the patent office building, two hundred thousand dollars

For altering the streets and repairing in front of the east wing of the Patent Office, putting up iron railings, flagging, footway, putting in order yards, painting new saloons of the Patent Office in fresco, fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

For iron railing and flagging in front of the old portion of the Patent Office building, for altering the windows in the rear and dressing off the granite to make it conform to the front, and for private stairway in the building, five thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars

For enlarging the culverts, and openings into the same, across Pennsylvania Avenue, to prevent overflow of the avenue, four thousand dollars

For repairing or renewing the water-fixtures at the President's house, including the bath-room two thousand dollars

For Public Reservation Number Two, and Lafayette Square, three thousand dollars

For grading done by order of Ignatus Mudd, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, in Reservation Number Seventeen, between Third Street east and New Jersey Avenue, four hundred eighty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents

For compensation of commissioner and surveyor employed upon the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and their assistants, including office rent and incidental expenses, thirty-eight thousand one hundred dollars

For payment of the Annals of Congress for the House Library of the House of Representatives, under resolution of said House of September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, one hundred sets of each volume from the twenty-third to the fortieth, both included, in all seventeen hundred volumes, at five dollars per volume, eight thousand five hundred dollars

For payment of the Annals of Congress, for one hundred and forty-three members of the thirty-second Congress, entitled to them under the resolution of the House of Representatives of July twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and forty-three sets of twenty-four volumes each, from the sixteenth to the fortieth inclusive, in all three thousand four hundred and sixty-two volumes, at five dollars per volume, seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five columns of the proceeding of the House of Representatives, for the first session of the thirty-third Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, twenty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the first session of the thirty-third Congress, for each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, making an aggregate of five thousand seven hundred and twelve copies, at six dollars a copy, thirty-four thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars

For binding the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the first session of the thirty-third Congress, thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty cents

(To be continued.)

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

YADKIN INSTITUTE.—THIS INSTITUTION is located in Yadkin county, N. C., ten miles north of Yadkinsville. The institution is in the country in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The fourth session opened Tuesday 9th of Jan. 1855, in a new and commodious building.

J. K. SPEER, *Principal*.

Miss CORNELIA LAWRENCE, of Somerville Female Seminary, in charge of the Female Department.

TERMS:	
English Branches, from	$5 to $10
Latin,	10
French,	5
Needle Work,	5
Music, with use of instrument,	15

Board, including washing $5 per month. We solicit a liberal patronage, as we hope to be able to prepare young gentleman and ladies to enter College as thoroughly as at any institution of the kind. A Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus will soon be in order for use. Young ladies can be accommodated with board near the Institute; young gentleman in the immediate vicinity